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REPORT

On the Health and Sanitary Condition of the
WARMINSTER AND WESTBURY
RURAL DISTRICT

for the Year

1937

Presented to the
Warminster & Westbury Rural District Council
by

C. L. BROOMHEAD, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health of the
Warminster and Westbury Rural
Sanitary Authority.*



WESTBURY, WILTS :
A. E. & H. HOLLOWAY, EDWARD STREET.
1938.

WARMINSTER AND WESTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Warminster
and Westbury Rural District for the Year
ending 31st December, 1937.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Warminster
and Westbury Rural District Council.*

I HAVE the honour to present my Annual Report for the year
ended 31st December, 1937.

I should like to express my thanks to the Officers and Staff
of the Council for the valuable help they have given me during
the year.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

1. Medical Officer of Health.

C. L. BROOMHEAD, M.D., D.P.H., 8, High Street,
Warminster.

2. Public Vaccinators.

R. C. HODGES, B.A., M.B., Warminster.

E. T. SHORLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Westbury.

E. LEWIS, M.B., Codford.

H. HINTON, M.B., Heytesbury.

C. KINGSTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Trowbridge.

W. K. A. RICHARDS, M.C., M.B., Westbury.

3. Vaccination Officers.

S. DAVIS, 8, High Street, Warminster.

W. D. CASE, 24, Station Road, Westbury.

4. Sanitary Inspectors.

Senior—T. R. COX, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., 8, High Street,
Warminster.

Additional—C. S. PIPER, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

General Statistics.

Figures for 1936 are shown in brackets.

Area—87,096 acres.*

Resident Population—11,657. (11,840).

Number of Inhabited Houses—3,787. (3,747). 3,675.*

Rateable Value—£46,517. (£45,124).

Product of a Penny Rate under Rating and Valuation Act, 1925—£200. (£200).

* These figures relate to the District after the transfer of the Roadhill area to the County of Somerset on 1st April, 1937.

Extract from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Figures for 1936 are shown in brackets.

BIRTHS.

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate ...	76	(70)	74	(84)	150	(154)
Illegitimate ...	2	(2)	3	(4)	5	(6)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	78	(72)	77	(88)	155	(160)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth Rate—12·8 per 1000. (13·5 per 1000).

Birth Rate for England and Wales—14·9 per 1000. (14·8 per 1000).

STILL-BIRTHS.

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate ...	6	(3)	4	(1)	10	(4)
Illegitimate ...	1	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	1	(Nil)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	(3)	4	(1)	11	(4)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DEATHS.

Male, 70 (88). Female, 71 (80). Total, 141 (168).

Death Rate—12·09 per 1000. (14·2 per 1000).

Death Rate for England and Wales—12·4 per 1000. (12·1 per 1000).

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Child-birth—(Nil).

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ...	1 (4)	2 (1)	3 (5)
Illegitimate ...	Nil (Nil)	Nil (Nil)	Nil (Nil)
	<hr/> 1 (4) <hr/>	<hr/> 2 (1) <hr/>	<hr/> 3 (5) <hr/>

Rate 19·3 per 1,000 births registered. (31·3 per 1000 births registered).

Causes of Death.	Males	Females	Total
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...
Bronchitis	4	3	7
Other respiratory diseases ...	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	1	2
Other Tuberculosis	1	1	2
Cancer	5	11	16
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...
G.P.I., tabes etc. ... ..	...	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	1	0	1
Appendicitis ... ..	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	1
Other Liver disease ... ..	..	1	1
Aneurism ... ..	...	1	1
Other circulatory disease ...	6	3	9
Other digestive disease ...	5	1	6
Heart Disease	20	19	39
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	5	4	9
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...
Other Puerperal disease ...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Premature Birth, etc.	1	1	2
Senility	2	5	7
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2	3	5
Diabetes	2	...	2
Suicide	2	...	2
Other violence	4	...	4
Other defined causes	5	8	13
Ill-defined or not known ...	1	2	3
Diarrhœa, two years and over ...	...	..	...
Diarrhœa, under two years ...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...
Influenza	1	4	5
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	1	1
TOTALS ...	70	71	141

School Closures during 1937.

Name of School		Period of Closure	Reason
Stockton	...	13.1.37 —15.1.37	Influenza
Chitterne	(Noon)	14.1.37—22.1.37	Influenza
Keevil	...	25.1.37—5.2.37	Influenza
Steeple Ashton	(Noon)	26.1.37—29.1.37	Influenza
Sutton Veny	...	29.1.37—5.2.37	Coughs & Colds
Kingston Deverill		1.2.37—26.2.37	Measles
Steeple Ashton	(Noon)	2.2.37—5.2.37	Influenza
Dilton Marsh C.E.		3.2.37—12.2.37	Influenza
Codford St. Peter	...	3.2.37—5.2.37	Influenza
Chitterne	...	4.2.37—26.2.37	Influenza and Whooping Cough
Heywood	...	8.2.37—12.2.37	Influenza
Crockerton	...	9.2.37—12.2.37	Influenza
Chitterne	...	2.3.37—24.3.37	Whooping Cough
Horningsham	...	29.6.37—23.7.37	Measles
Edington & E.Coulston		4.10.37—19.11.37	Whooping Cough
Steeple Ashton	...	11.10.37—29.10.37	Chicken pox

(The above dates are inclusive).

Number of Cases of Infectious Disease.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	8	(10)
Diphtheria	...	...	3	(3)
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	3	(4)
Erysipelas	...	...	1	(1)
Pneumonia	...	...	1	

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
45	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
55	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
and upwards	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	2

The number of Cases on the Register at the end of the year was 30 ; of these 16 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 11 males and 5 females ; and 14 non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 7 males and 7 females.

Hospitals provided by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

Tuberculosis—(i) Winsley Sanatorium.
(ii) Harnham, Salisbury.

Maternity—Both County Council and private beds are available at the Trowbridge and District Hospital and also at the Salisbury Infirmary.

Children—Orthopædic Hospital, Bath.

Fever—Trowbridge and Warminster.

Smallpox—Swindon.

Other Hospitals Serving the District.

Prideaux Hospital, Westbury.

Trowbridge Hospital.

Warminster Hospital.

Westbury & District Hospital.

Ambulance Facilities.

For Infectious cases—Isolation Hospital.

Non-infectious and accident cases—Trowbridge Red Cross Ambulance. Ambulance provided by Warminster Urban District Council.

Nursing Arrangements.

Dilton Marsh	...	Resident Midwife.
Chapmanslade, Corsley and Horningsham	}	Midwife at Corsley.
Bratton, Edington, Tinhead and Coulston	}	Midwife at Edington.
Steeple Ashton, West Ashton, Keevil and Bulkington	}	Midwife at Steeple Ashton.

North Bradley, Southwick and Heywood	}	Midwife at North Bradley.
Heytesbury, Upton Lovel, Corton, Norton Bavant, Bishopstrow, Knook and Boyton	}	Midwife at Heytesbury.
Codford, Stockton, Sherrington and Chitterne	}	Midwife at Codford.
Sutton Veny, Longbridge Deverill, Hill Deverill, Brixton Deverill, Kingston Deverill	}	Midwife at Longbridge Deverill
Upton Scudamore and Imber. Midwife at Warminster.		

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Scavenging.

The collection and disposal of House Refuse is now carried out in the Parishes of Boyton and Sherrington, Bratton, Brixton Deverill, Chapmanslade, Chitterne, Codford, Corsley, Dilton Marsh, East Coulston, Edington, Heywood, Horningham, Keevil, Kingston Deverill, Longbridge Deverill, North Bradley, Southwick, Steeple Ashton, Sutton Veny, Upton Scudamore and West Ashton.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Sewerage Plants under the control of the Warminster and Westbury Rural District Council :

1. Heywood Council Houses.
2. North Bradley Council Houses.
3. Southwick Council Houses, Frome Road.
4. Southwick Council Houses, Bradley Road.
5. Dilton Marsh Council Houses.
6. Woodmarsh Sewer, Drynham Lane, North Bradley.

These works were all inspected by Dr. Lawrence on the 16th September, 1937, on behalf of the County Council, which is the Authority administering the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act of 1876. It was shown that none of

these works discharged a satisfactory effluent, according to the standards laid down.

Concerning the Parish of Dilton Marsh in particular, the following report was laid before the Council on the 14th June, 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the Warminster and Westbury Rural District Council.

I have today inspected the Dilton Marsh Sewage Disposal Works in the company of your Sanitary Inspector.

This inspection was made with a view to the construction of a temporary scheme of Sewage Disposal for the six new Council Houses which your Council propose to erect.

The existing works, dealing already with thirty-four Council Houses, are inefficient, due to the fact that they are approximately one third in size too small, and secondly to the fact that they have not been effectively maintained. To deal with the present thirty-four Council Houses, the works existing at present would therefore have to be enlarged and placed on a sound maintenance scheme in the future.

It will be seen that to add to these already overburdened works the sewage of six more Council Houses, is impossible, and it has been recommended to the Council that the only effective means of dealing with the problem is to considerably enlarge the existing sewage disposal works at an approximate cost of £500.

I should like to emphasise that any other scheme will be essentially of a temporary nature, and no guarantee can be given that it will be satisfactory, but to meet the immediate difficulties of the situation the following improvements have been devised :—

These would consist in putting the present works in a more satisfactory working condition, the addition of another settling tank, and the installation of sludge lagoons, as shown on the plans.

The approximate cost would be £78.

The proposition is not one that I recommend, but it appears that it will be impossible to erect the six new Council Houses without at least temporary improvements of the existing works.

A Sewage Disposal Scheme for the whole of the Parish of Dilton Marsh is urgently required, and I would respectfully suggest to the Council that consideration is given to this fact while viewing the possibilities of temporary improvements to the existing sewage disposal scheme.

It will take considerable time to devise and instal a Sewage Disposal Scheme for the Parish of Dilton Marsh. No temporary scheme can be satisfactory if it is allowed to function indefinitely and consideration should therefore be given as soon as possible to a permanent and complete Scheme for the whole District.

The Woodmarsh Sewer, Drynham Lane, North Bradley, illustrates points which are continually arising.

This is essentially a surface water channel, which, in the process of time, has slowly been converted into nothing more nor less than a sewer, discharging untreated sewage into a ditch in Drynham Lane. Complaints are consequently received from farmers whose land this ditch drains, the contention being

that their cows not only tread this ditch but drink the contents.

One can sympathise with a conscientious farmer, whose chief concern is a clean milk supply. To ensure a clean milk supply a clean cow is equally important as a clean cowshed and dairy. It is discouraging, to say the least, to a farmer, if he has adapted his cowsheds and dairies to satisfy the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926, to find that his stock is continually exposed to contamination from insanitary ditches.

Where no general Sewage Scheme exists, efforts have been made during the last twelve months to avoid this contingency, by pressing for adequate sewage disposal on the land belonging to all new or reconstructed buildings.

Occasionally, the nuisance to residents from insanitary ditches, is so great that recourse to the piping in of the ditch is inevitable. This procedure is only advised as a last resort, as the nuisance is greater at the outfall, due to the lack of ventilation over the course of the ditch. Sewage Schemes are costly and essentially Parochial in character. Nevertheless, the following Parishes in particular would benefit by sewage disposal schemes—Codford, Dilton Marsh, Sutton Veny, North Bradley, Southwick, Chapmanslade, and Heytesbury.

Nutrition and Physical Exercises.

Many school children are medically examined by me during the year, and I have been depressed by the too large a proportion found to be of a poor physique. For actual figures, notice should be taken of the County School Medical Officer's report for the year 1937.

Several factors appear to cause this unhappy state of affairs, which is more noticeable in the Rural child than in those children living in Urban or adjacent neighbourhoods. It is difficult to assess these in order of importance, as each individual case usually presents a combination, in various degrees of the following causative factors.

Poor Domestic Economy. Domestic Economy is now taught in the Senior Schools, and it is hoped that malnutrition from lack of knowledge will greatly lessen. An inspection of Rural Cottages generally discloses innumerable empty food tins indicating the unsuitable diet of the modern working family.

Distance from School. As is to be expected, many rural children have a long walk to school and back in an unending variety of weather. This, added to the mental strain of a

school curriculum is exhausting to a poorly nourished child. Those who live furthest away usually bring a lunch which all too often consists of bread, jam and probably a piece of cake. This does not appear to be sufficient, as unless a kindly school teacher provides cocoa, or a benign County Council free milk, there is nothing to drink with this meal except water. The average school child, provided he is fit and well nourished, will benefit from carefully planned physical exercises. The poorly nourished school child will show exactly the reverse result, and requires, above all else, rest and still more rest.

Physical exercises are valuable, provided the subject exercising is fit. This applies to young and old alike. At present there is a crusade for physical fitness. This state will not be acquired through exercises alone, and the average adult would be well advised, before embarking on a course of exercises, to be sure that he is physically fit to benefit therefrom.

Water Supplies.

During 1937 investigation has been made into the water supplies to various Parishes in the Rural District. Although many of the analyses were conducted during the early part of 1938, it is considered advisable to incorporate the results in the 1937 report.

Whilst many of the analyses show a satisfactory result, too much weight should not be attached to them, as they are only indications of the purity or otherwise of the sample of water at the time of sampling. Factors requisite for the constant purity of a water supply are safe collection, storage, and distribution; at any of these points in a water scheme pathological organisms may enter.

The following is a statement showing more detail.

BISHOPSTROW. Served from the Warminster Public Supply. Analyst's report is satisfactory.

BOYTON AND SHERRINGTON. Taken from Mr. T. B. Bennett's premises. Both Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations show this to be a very pure water.

BRATTON. The water supply to this Parish remains as shown in the report for the year 1936. It is doubtful if this supply will be sufficient in times of drought.

BULKINGTON. The Public Supply in this Parish is still practically untreated river water. A pure supply is urgently needed.

CHAPMANSLADE. A piped supply to this village is administered by the Rural Council. The Analyst reports this supply as pure and fit for drinking purposes.

CODFORD. Relies on shallow wells. There are three other sources of water supply, which are more than sufficient to supply the whole area with wholesome water.

CORSLEY AND HORNINGSHAM. Longleat Estate supply. The Analyst reports this supply as in every way suitable for drinking purposes. The fact that it is definitely acid should be noted in regard to potential plumbo-solvency.

CORTON. Supplies by individual wells.

CROCKERTON. Relies upon individual wells. A piped supply to this hamlet would be an advantage.

DILTON MARSH. Served by Westbury Urban District supply. The Analyst reports this as a pure water, fit for drinking purposes.

EAST COULSTON. There is a primitive piped supply and a public well. The sample taken from the public tap in the village street is reported by the Analyst as a very pure water. The storage, however, leaves something to be desired.

EDINGTON. The water supply to this parish is still far from satisfactory, and remains as shown in the report for 1936. It is very satisfactory to know that the Rural District Council has enlisted the services of a Consulting Engineer to advise on a Regional Scheme of water supply to this and adjoining villages.

HEYTESBURY, KNOOK AND NORTON BAVANT. Supplied by the Heytesbury Estate. The Analyst reports this supply as a very pure water.

HEYWOOD, NORTH BRADLEY AND SOUTHWICK. Supplied by the Trowbridge, Melksham and District Water Board. The Analyst reports this to be a pure water.

HINTON. Individual wells.

IRELAND (North Bradley). The water supply to this hamlet has been reported by the Analyst as showing some pollution. No further steps have been taken to remedy this defect.

IMBER. Water supplies in this parish are the responsibility of the War Department.

KEEVIL. Relies on individual wells and a supply from the Jubilee Pump, which is reported by the Analyst as not altogether satisfactory in its present condition.

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL. Supplied by the Longleat Estate Company. This supply is reported by the Analyst as a pure water, suitable for drinking purposes. The reservoir of this supply would be safer if it had more protection from live stock and potential bathers.

SHERRINGTON. Supplied by Boyton Estate. A sample is reported by the Analyst as satisfactory. There are also individual wells.

STEEPLE ASHTON. A public supply administered by the Rural District Council. This supply is reported by the Analyst as a very pure water. During the drought of 1934 the supply was diminished.

STOCKTON. Stockton Estate Supply, reported by the Analyst, on a sample from the Village Standpipe, as fit for drinking purposes. A second supply to a Village Standpipe served from Mr. Yeatman Biggs' supply, is reported by the Analyst as a very pure water. There are also some individual wells.

SUTTON VENY. A public supply administered by the Rural District Council. A sample is reported by the Analyst as follows: "Chemical Analysis is excellent, Bacteriological examination shows that bacteria of intestinal origin are present in negligible numbers. This is a pure water, suitable for drinking purposes."

UPTON LOVEL. Individual wells.

UPTON SCUDAMORE. Trowbridge Water Board's Supply. A sample taken from the pumping station is reported to be a pure water and fit for drinking purposes.

WEST ASHTON. Parish well and individual wells. A sample taken from the Parish well is reported as satisfactory, but the surrounding area of this well is liable to contamination.

Well Supplies Generally.

Few of the wells in general use are satisfactory. In many cases either the wells or the covering of the wells are defective. Should pathological organisms at any time be introduced into their vicinity, undoubtedly the supply would be infected,

In view of this, no attempt has been made to analyse many well supplies whose structure would predispose to contamination. Even if a satisfactory analysis were obtained the wells could never be looked upon as safe.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following is a summary of the inspections and visits made during the year.

Water Supplies	...	...	304
Special Visits	...	...	424
Nuisance Inspections	...	...	134
Houses Inspected	...	...	127
(Public Health and Housing Acts)			
Bakehouses	...	...	7
Factories and Workshop Acts.			
(a) Factories	...	...	2
(b) Workshops	...	...	9
(c) Work Places	...	...	5
(d) Outworkers	...	...	15
Slaughterhouses, etc.	...	...	183
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	209
Food Premises	...	...	32
Disinfections, etc.	...	...	25
Smoke observation	...	...	3
Rats and Mice	...	...	5
Schools	...	...	1
Works in Progress	...	...	1634
Revisits	...	...	388
Public Conveniences	...	...	3
Drainage Visits	...	...	304

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—Inspections of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories ... (including Factory Laundries)	2	...	...
Workshops ... (including Workshop Laundries)	9	1	...
Workplaces ... (other than Outworkers Premises)	5	...	...
Total ...	16	1	...

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Want of cleanliness—Found, 1 ; Remedied, 1.

Housing Acts.

Number of New Houses Erected and entered on Rate Book during the Year.

	1936	1937
(a) By Private Persons or Bodies	13 ...	37
(b) By the Local Authority ...	Nil ...	12

HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	31 ...	23
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	31 ...	23
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	203 ...	163
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	38 ...	6
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	7 ...	14
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	45 ...	86
(iii) Total number of cases relieved to date	— ...	21
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	Nil ...	Nil

Additional information required by County Council (Section 32 (2) Housing Act, 1930).

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year :

	1936	1937
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	132 ...	127
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	146 ...	152
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	124 ...	113
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	137 ...	133

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		1936	1937
		2 ...	12
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		66 ...	62
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.</i>			
		1936	1937
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers		73 ...	68
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:</i>			
(A) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs		1 ...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :			
(a) By owners		Nil ...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		Nil ...	Nil
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied		Nil ...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :			
(a) By owners		Nil ...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		Nil ...	Nil

(C)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	1936	1937
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	2 ...	5
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	8 ...	9
(D)	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or under ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil ...	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil ...	Nil

Particulars of the Council's activities under the "Slum Clearance" provisions of the Housing Acts 1930/36 at the end of the year were :

		1936	1937
Number of Demolition Orders made ...	...	17 ...	23
Number of houses demolished ...	...	9 ...	18
Number of houses in respect of which undertakings for repair have been accepted ...	...	62 ...	66
Number of houses rendered fit for occupation as a consequence of such undertakings ...	...	55 ...	60
Number of houses in respect of which undertakings to close have been accepted ...	...	21 ...	25
Number of houses closed as a consequence of such undertakings ...	...	14 ...	20
Number of houses closed as a consequence of under-takings and subsequently used in enlarging adjoining houses ...	...	1 ...	4
Number of houses in respect of which statutory notices to repair have been served ...	...	2 ...	2
Number of houses repaired as a result of statutory notices ...	...	1 ...	1
Number of houses made fit as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal notices ...	...	405 ...	473

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Food shops, butchers' shops and vendors' carts are subject to routine inspection from time to time, to ensure that a satisfactory standard of cleanliness and wholesomeness of food is maintained, and during the year there has been little room for objection.

Meat.

There are three slaughterhouses in the district, one being licensed and two registered. With the exception of a few sheep killed at awkward times and transported from the district, every animal has been inspected, this having been made possible by the appointment of an additional sanitary inspector.

During the year the following visits have been made :

Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	140
Visits to Butchers' Shops	...	26
Visits to Farms, Cottages, etc.		17
Total Visits		183

In connection with these visits the following animals were inspected :

Bovines	...	106
Sheep and Lambs	...	128
Pigs ...	...	30
Total carcasses examined		264

Of this number 54 carcasses were found wholly or partly diseased, causing the condemnation of approximately 12 cwt. 2 qrs. of meat.

This diseased meat is collected by the National By-Products Limited, of Andover, and is made into artificial manures, chicken foods, etc.

The percentage of animals found infected with tuberculosis was as follows: Bovines 11·6%. Pigs 20·0%.

TABLE OF MEAT FOUND TO BE DISEASED and voluntarily surrendered during the Year 1937.

BOVINES.	Carcases	Parts of Carcases	Heads and Tongues	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Mesenteries	Kidneys	Spleens
Abscesses	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Actinomycosis	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Flukes	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Pleurisy	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	...	1 fore-qtr.	10	16	16	3	1	...	...
Necrosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
TOTALS		1	12	19	17	13	1		
PIGS.									
Pleurisy	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	1	...	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	1		6	2	2	1	1	1	1
SHEEP.									
Dropsy & Mutilation	4	...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dropsy & Inflammation	...	2 hind-qrs. 1 leg	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bruising	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatty degeneration	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Strongylosis	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	4	3	4	16	6	6	4	6	6

Milk and Dairies.

The general standard of cowsheds and milk producing premises has improved during the year, and the appended figures show that the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 are gradually being attained throughout the District.

A conviction was obtained against a milk producer in the District for having improperly constructed floors to his cowsheds and for permitting an uncleanly access to his cowsheds.

No. of Cowsheds brought up to standard	...	...	57
No. of Informal Notices served	...	...	59
No. of Statutory Notices served	...	...	3
Total Number of Milk and Dairies Inspections	...	...	209

Owing to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease during the latter part of the year all inspection of Farms was suspended in order to obviate any possible spreading of infection.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

C. L. BROOMHEAD.

June, 1938.

APPENDIX.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1937.

(ENGLAND & WALES—LONDON, 125 GREAT TOWNS AND 148 SMALLER TOWNS).
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	125 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Admini- strative County
Rates per 1,000 Population				
BIRTHS :				
Live	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54
DEATHS :				
All Causes	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51
NOTIFICATIONS :				
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09
Diphtheria	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18
Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	58	62	55	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea and } Enteritis under 2 years of age }	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0
MATERNAL MORTALITY :				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.97	} Not available		
Others	2.26			
Total	3.23			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and still)				
MATERNAL MORTALITY :				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.94	} Not available		
Others	2.17			
Total	3.11			
NOTIFICATIONS :				
Puerperal Fever	} 13.93	17.59	11.52	{ 4.15 14.34
Puerperal Pyrexia				

